

to the company was \$114,033,728, and the actual cost put down by items was \$71,208,399. In plain language, then, the men who were managers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company contracted with themselves or their representatives for the work of making the road, and thus took over forty-two millions as profit. The profit on Oakes Ames' contract alone was over twenty-nine millions. The swindling over that railroad exceeds in magnitude anything in modern times. And who are the victims? Who have to pay for it? The government and people of the United States. We have not yet learned what is the cost of the rascality in the Central Pacific Railroad, but there are, probably, enormous frauds to be exposed. The Credit Mobilier was the convenient agency used for swindling the public and government. Though many startling facts have been developed, and many men holding high public positions have been criminated in the infamous transactions connected with the Pacific Railroad, there is reason to believe that much remains behind. Such a stupendous amount of plunder was participated in, no doubt, by more prominent individuals than have yet been named. It is to be hoped the fullest information will be brought out.

Voices of the Prophets on the Sabbath.
Yesterday was so different from the day before that many persons were surprised at the sudden change. The air was sharp and biting, and, though the churches were very fairly attended, had the Sabbath been like the day before it is certain that hundreds would have sat in the house of God yesterday who, instead, kept quietly at home near their warm firesides. Nevertheless, those who did go forth to the sanctuary were rewarded with morsels of food convenient for their spiritual sustenance and growth in grace.

In St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, Rev. Father Kieley drew several important lessons from the narrative of the vineyard and the laborers. One of these lessons was that the Christian should not become disheartened nor loiter on the road because many are called but few chosen. He should rather make certain that he is one of the few, and he should be stimulated to greater devotion, larger efforts and nobler resolves. Another lesson was that the jealousies of the laborers were but a type of the contentions which should afterward arise in the Church, and which we behold at this day. But out of this grows another, namely, that we who may have gone into the vineyard in early life should not therefore arrogate to ourselves greater merit and look upon those who come after us as less worthy of reward than we. Who shall say that the laborer who is called at the eleventh hour shall not also receive his penny in reward from the Master? This parable was uttered by the Saviour to rebuke the class of grumblers who existed in his day and still exist. The motives of the Master of the vineyard are not to be questioned by the laborers therein, but we should all work in joy and charity to cull the rich fruits of grace for the wine of life immortal. But woe to him who stands idly in the market place when he has been called to work.

In St. Francis Xavier's church Father Ronayne, commenting on a portion of the same parable, insisted on God's entire and sole control over his own gifts, and the certainty of pay for work done for the Lord. The intensity of love of an eleventh hour Christian may accomplish more than the constant half-heartedness of one who has been in the vineyard from the early morning. And in this sense the last are to be first and the first last. The reverend preacher warmly enforced the doctrine that God's grace and salvation are within reach of every man, no matter in what part of the earth he may dwell, and whether he be pagan or Christian.

Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of Rev. Father Mooney's pastorate of St. Bridget's church, and the occasion was improved by the reverend pastor to raise his warning cry once more and call the idlers in the market places to enter the Lord's vineyard and work—in other words, to attend to the salvation of their souls. He was deeply impressed that he might be calling some of his hearers now at the eleventh hour, and he therefore warned them against delay and urged prompt action. To enforce this idea the better he cited incidents and deathbed scenes which he had witnessed during his twenty years' ministry among them. He also pathetically referred to the death of Vicar General Starrs.

Rev. Father Bjerring uttered some plain words about the Communists and clearly expressed his conviction that there can be no liberty, equality or fraternity—the three great watchwords of the reds—which does not include God and religion as elements in its composition. And the fatal error of the Internationalists is to think they can set up a civil society without God or Christ. The reign of blood and terror in Paris after the close of the Franco-Prussian war certainly furnishes a point to illustrate Father Bjerring's statement of the Scripture truth on this subject, and we hope the Communists of this city and country will read and ponder his words.

"What is the relation of God to each individual soul?" was a question which Mr. Hopwood yesterday endeavored to get his people to ask themselves. It is a question that lies at the foundation of all human possibilities, and because of its importance he would have every man ask and answer it in his personal experience. He would have them lay aside legal Christianity, which goes to God only on occasions of sorrow or suffering, and take up the practical every-day religion of the Gospel, which is good in all weathers and under all circumstances.

In very many minds the distinction between faith and imagination is not very clearly defined. Dr. Armitage yesterday defined faith as "belief in the unseen which is fact," and imagination as "belief in the unseen which is fiction." Faith must have fact for its foundation. It does not rest on reasoning, and "it is harder to acquire than imagination." The Scriptures teach that it is the gift of God, and that all men have not faith. Where the imagination predominates the Doctor thinks faith is weak, and vice versa.

Dr. Paxton gave the young people of Madison square Presbyterian church some advice about Christian work. He bade them go out in the highways and byways and dark corners of the earth, bearing the torch of life and light to lead wayward sinners to Christ.

The Episcopalians are creating an enthusiasm for missions, both home and foreign,

and last night they held a meeting in the Church of the Transfiguration, and from the sketch of the addresses before us we must say that there is a fault somewhere among the wealthy churches of this diocese who permit such a condition of things to exist in old and established parishes, almost at their doors, as was reported last night.

Though some doubt it, there is such a thing as truth. This was the sage utterance of Mr. Frothingham yesterday. He has been searching for "the soul of truth," and having found it, we presume from our brief sketch, he laid it out and dissected it before his congregation yesterday. The soul of truth, as Mr. Frothingham has discovered it, is "the desire to find that which is established," and having found it, there is then the second duty of declaring it by voice and life.

If Mr. Beecher does not believe in total and universal depravity he does believe in universal imperfection. He finds in his own nature just what Paul found—the flesh warring against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh. But it is the benevolent principle of toleration with imperfections which saves men. And this principle is the first twilight dawn of the conception of true religion. There must be something higher than justice and different from justice. And this something is love in Christ Jesus our Lord, from which neither life nor death, nor angels nor principalities, etc., can separate the believer.

Rev. Dr. Partridge lifted up Christ and the cross yesterday before his people, and presented the claims of both upon their affections and homage. The cross, he declared, presented to mankind now as to Paul the same beauty and loveliness, shedding upon all who came within its hallowed influence the same blessings, and making men, women and children partakers of His death and resurrection who died thereon. The great errand of Christ into the world was to make an atonement for sin. He satisfied the law and made it honorable, and opened the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers.

Miss Nettie Maynard worked herself into a trance yesterday to tell us stale common places as if they were thoughts fresh from the unknown land. If the spirits of the departed cannot give us any more or any better information than the Bible gives us, why should we leave the law and the testimony to inquire about the future life from mumbling spirits and table-rapping tricksters? And yet this is what Miss Nettie wants us to do.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

August Belmont and his family are in Italy. Judge J. Grant, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

The ex-Empress Eugénie has an income of \$12,000,000. Senator Sumner's health is improving. He rode out yesterday.

General Burnside and wife will spend next summer in Europe.

The Empress of Russia is to reside in Sorrento, Italy, until the Spring.

Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Albany, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," of Hartford, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Justice Byles, of London, has resigned. Resignation to "Bibles" is somewhat strange.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, has returned with his family to Paris from Nice.

Senator Cameron, who was taken sick on Thursday night, is still confined to his hotel.

Admiral Popoff, Chief Constructor of the Russian Navy, is inspecting the English naval dockyards.

Congressman elect W. H. Stone, of St. Louis, Mo., is among the late arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, of New Jersey, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman William R. Roberts, of the Fifth New York district, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Moses H. Grinnell lately left Nice to continue his tour of the world. He will return home by way of San Francisco.

Kazee Sahab-ood-Deen, the Dewan of the Rao of Kutch, is to be the London Daily Telegraph's "Special from East Africa."

In the London Probate Court the judge has pronounced in favor of the will of Mr. Holmes, who left \$25,000 to charities and only £100 to his sister. Charity does not always begin at home.

The Mayor of the commune of Nonzeville, in France, has sent in a return certifying that there were neither births, marriages, nor deaths in his jurisdiction in 1872. How did it happen, and who is to blame?

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, will in a few weeks return to his own country on leave of absence. He offered his resignation; but his government is so well satisfied with the performance of his duty that it has declined to appoint a successor.

At a mayoral banquet at Gloucester, England, Bishop Elliott expressed a desire for greater unity amongst different classes of Christians.

Coming right after eighteen hundred and seventy-two years! The sermon on the Mount just produced its fruit!

The Sultan of Turkey lately ordered a new palace, on which art had been lavished, to be razed because he stumbled as he entered the edifice for the first time. He conceived the accident to be an ill omen. At the advice of the English Ambassador he let it stand. The advice was, "If you don't you will put your foot in it all the same."

Thurston Weed's remark, "These people mean war," on the attitude of the British people over the Mason and Sillidell affair, is put in use by the London Spectator when advising Russian statesmen to beware lest they should be compelled to say of the inhabitants of "the tight little island," "These people mean war." But do they mean it?

Colonel Brunel, who was reported as having been killed in a cupboard in Madame Poulid's apartments when the Versailles troops entered Paris, writes to the *Republique Française* dated from 32 Baker street, London, asserting that he was not killed and was not in a cupboard, but was wounded at the Chateau d'Eau and carried from the field. On the whole he is glad of it.

The London Punch took the liberty of appropriating in its issue of the 25th of January our Russian *Krit-ka* in joke published by us on the 5th of the same month. Of course the *Punch* had no right to do so. More British injuries! Let us have another arbitration. The award will be in "kretzers," otherwise it might trouble them too much.

By the decision of the English Probate Court the will of the late Mr. Holme, who left nearly half a million in bequests to various public charities, has been admitted to probate. It was contested by his sister, on the ground of insanity, because the testator bated mankind, especially women and children. Probably her real reason for thinking her brother insane was his omission to leave her his estate.

Mr. Nathan, assistant surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, England, reports 1,672 cases of disease of the heart admitted into that hospital in a year, and states that from the yearly entries for the last ten years heart disease appears to be on the increase in the royal naval service. This disease of the "heart of oak" was once attributed to tannin; now it is because the "iron" have entered their veins and embittered their galls.

Henry W. Bigelow, a well known and wealthy citizen of Chicago, committed suicide on Saturday evening at his residence in Madison street, by shooting himself while laboring under aberration of mind caused by severe illness.

FRANCE.

The Parliamentary Relations Towards the President—Popular Excitement Caused by the Action of the Committee of Thirty—Movements on the Bourse and the Boulevards.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1873.
The final action of the Committee of Thirty on the constitutional project was wholly unexpected. It causes excitement and uneasiness.

Rentes are flat and the Boulevards have been crowded all day, despite the stormy weather, with people eagerly discussing the matter.

It is hoped in official quarters that the breach between the President and the Committee of Thirty is not irreparable.

The *Bien Public* acknowledges the gravity of the situation. The *Journal des Debats* thinks the Assembly will not accept all the recommendations of the committee and the committee will ultimately pronounce in favor of President Thiers.

Charges of Financial Frauds and a General Retreat from Danger.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1873.
M. Lefebvre-Durand, a Senator under the Empire, and now one of the directors of the Société Industrielle, has been arrested for connection with alleged fraudulent financial transactions. Another director of the company has fled from the city.

Travel Seriously Impeded by Snow.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1873.
Three days' mail are now due from England. The Northern Railway is still blocked up by snow. No trains have come through since the storm began.

SPAIN.

Military Service Made Compulsory—Heavy Storm and Snow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 9, 1873.
In the Congress yesterday the debate on the reorganization of the army ended with the adoption of a bill which makes military service compulsory on all.

SEVERE STORM AND SNOW.
There has been a severe storm here, which was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

SWITZERLAND.

Council Resolution for State Communion with the Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Feb. 9, 1873.
The Grand Council of the canton of Geneva has decided against the complete separation of Church and State.

PORT DEPOSIT.

The Little Town Again Inundated—The Presbyterian Church Surrounded by Water—The School Service Stopped and the Children Wading Home Partly in Water—Great Terror of the Inhabitants.

PORT DEPOSIT, Ind., Feb. 9, 1873.

This afternoon, quite unexpectedly, the water began to rise and to pour into the town at Rock, and the streets were soon flooded, as was also Middletown, which is just above this place. The scene of parties moving their household effects from the threatened point was again repeated, and with much more excitement than heretofore, owing to the continued rapid rise of the river.

The water at four o'clock this afternoon was higher than at any time since the freshet began, and the alarm of the inhabitants increased momentarily as the waters gathered around them.

The Presbyterian church was entirely surrounded.

At the new Methodist church the Sunday school was compelled to suspend its services, the pupils with great difficulty reaching their homes, and in many cases they were compelled to take the hill route, back of the town.

The minister, Rev. Mr. Martindale, could not reach his residence, except by the use of a boat, and those persons who were caught in the lower part of the town had either to come up by boat or take the hill path. The Friendship Hotel, near the center of the town, is completely surrounded by water.

This day sixteen years ago there was just such a freshet.

As yet no movement of the ice is noted or reported from above.

At six o'clock the water is still rising, and the excitement increases momentarily. At Davis and Pugh's the water is three feet deep, and at Davis and Way's one foot. The rise has been two feet so far, but the water is rushing in rapidly. The various avenues from the river front to Main street and all the cellars and first stories of houses along the river bank are flooded.

At seven o'clock the water gives evidence of a slowly subsiding.

At midnight there is no material change in the situation. The water continues to slowly recede.

The weather is clear and cold and a strong wind is blowing from the northwest.

The Canal at Chickies, Pa., Overflowing, and the Railroad Track Covered by High Inland of Water.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Feb. 9, 1873.

At eight o'clock this evening the back-water occasioned by the ice gorge at Chickies is filling the Pennsylvania Canal and flooding its banks. About eight inches of water now covers the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of the canal just west of this place. The canal basin is filling up, and the coal stored on its banks is being washed away. Families are leaving the shores, and a disastrous flood is expected.

Railroad travel via Columbia may be interrupted unless the ice breaks away and allows the water to subside.

The Columbia railroad and travel bridge are in imminent danger.

FOOTPADS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1873.

Early last evening four footpads made a desperate attempt to rob Rev. E. P. Marvin, editor of the Boston Daily News, in Bromfield street. One of the robbers seized him by the collar and presenting a pistol at his head demanded his money or his life, while the other three surrounded him, apparently to prevent interruption or escape.

Mr. Marvin, however, shouted lustily for assistance, and the night watchman, the engineer, was seriously injured. John Johnson, a man who was with him, was also seized, and the three robbers, after a short struggle, escaped.

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MORMONDOM EXCITED.

The President's Determination Scaring the Saints—Will the "Elected of the Lord" Show Fight—What of That Statute of Limitation?

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9, 1873.

As a knowledge of the intention of the President and Congress to deal with the Utah problem becomes more general greater consternation is exhibited among the Mormons, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction among Gentiles, on the other hand, and it is hoped by the latter that the long rule of Brigham Young and the priesthood is about ended. The Mormons feel inclined to try to carry their way, and use all their power to stave off action or to thwart the execution of the laws.

The Mormon papers are striving to create a sentiment of resistance among their fanatical followers.

Indeed, nothing since the arrest of Brigham Young and others of the Mormon priesthood over a year ago has created such commotion here as telegrams received the last few days on Utah affairs.

A Washington despatch published this morning, stating that the President has been at the Capitol and consulted with members of Congress and committees regarding Utah, urging decisive action this session, has almost the effect of a bombshell in the Church of the Latter-day Saints. Such imminent danger never before, it is admitted, threatened the Mormon power.

The Herald, however, has not assumed the defiant attitude of the News. In its issue of to-day it says if Grant chooses to come down from his high position and log-roll a pet measure of the Utah Ring it has no particular objection. It favors the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of Utah and acknowledge that the Territory must be legislated for in some shape soon.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress will disapprove of the Territorial statute of limitation, which otherwise goes into force on the 16th inst. It will serve equally to protect the Church and members from being prosecuted civilly, for the return of property taken by the Church before and since the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," and it will destroy a part of the private rights of citizens. If the act stands Brigham Young and his followers will go free for despoiling persons of their property, amounting to immense sums. The bill was signed by the Governor under a misapprehension of its scope.

A San Francisco-Arizona mission party is being hurriedly formed, in order to secure refuge for those persons against whom the laws are likely to be executed if Congress acts.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

Light snow has fallen over the Lower Lake region, but rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk and high northerly and westerly winds and generally clear weather have prevailed over the New England, Middle, South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi. The winds have backed to westerly and southerly from Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan. The barometer has fallen from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota, with rising temperature and fresh to very brisk southerly and easterly winds.

Probabilities.

For New England northwesterly to southwesterly winds, diminishing in force, and clear and very cold weather; for the Middle States winds gradually backing to southwesterly and southeasterly, rising temperature and clear weather; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi light to fresh southeasterly and southwesterly winds, rising temperature and generally clear weather; from the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to very brisk winds veering to southerly and westerly, and increasing cloudiness with probably light snow, from Minnesota to Northern Michigan, but south of this region to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley, possibly light rain. The majority of the reports from the Western Gulf States, Florida, Michigan and Minnesota, have not yet been received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1873.

The Signal Office reports the temperature to stand as below at the following places at eleven P. M. to-night—New London, Conn., 7 degrees above zero; Boston, Mass., 6 degrees above zero; Portland, Me., 5 degrees above zero; Burlington, Vt., 2 degrees above zero; Rochester, N. Y., 8 degrees above zero; Cleveland, Ohio, 9 degrees above zero; Port Dover, Canada, 4 degrees above zero; Toronto, Canada, 3 degrees above zero; Kingston, Canada, 3 degrees above zero; Montreal, Canada, 4 degrees above zero; Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, 9 degrees below zero; Port Stanley, Canada, 2 degrees below zero; Quebec, Canada, 3 degrees below zero.

The weather in this city yesterday.

The following report will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, 152 Broadway.

1872. 1873.

3 A. M. 29 30 3:30 P. M. 32 22

6 A. M. 30 30 6 P. M. 34 16

9 A. M. 32 28 9 P. M. 32 13

12 M. 32 25 12 P. M. 32 10

Average temperature yesterday..... 22

Average temperature for corresponding day last year..... 31½

A FARMER MURDERED BY A GERMAN TRAMP.

ERIC, Pa., Feb. 9, 1873.

John Flanders, a farmer, residing near Brocton, N. Y., was murdered this morning by a German tramp, named Dietzel, who called at his house and asked for breakfast. Flanders answered that it would soon be ready and asked him to split some wood in the meantime.

As soon as Dietzel took the axe he struck Flanders two blows on the head with it, killing him instantly, and then fled. He was pursued, caught and subjected this afternoon to a preliminary examination. The evidence being insufficient, another examination of the case will take place to-morrow. Flanders was sixty-five years old, had a grown up family and was generally respected by the community.

A FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1873.

The Terra Cotta Works of John Newcomb, at the corner of Twenty-third and Vine streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and is fully insured in the Teutonia and Germania Royal Companies of this city, the *Edna* of Hartford and other Eastern companies.

THE SILETZ RESERVATION INDIANS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 22, 1873.

Reports from Corvallis, received through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, have arrived at Portland, and state that the Indians on the Siletz reservation are now quiet, and have voluntarily given up their arms.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9, 1873.

The steamship North American, from Glasgow the 23d ult., arrived at half-past six o'clock last evening, with ten steerage passengers and full cargo. Had heavy weather the entire passage; bulwarks stove